THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

Contents for October, 1919

MARQUIS SAIONJI IS WELCOMED BACK FROM THE EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE		Frontispiece
JAPAN AND THE PEACE TREATY	S. Fujii	215
THE LABOUR PROBLEM	M. Kimura	217
REFORM IN KOREA	J. Osuga	219
OUR PARTY PLATFORM	Hon. Hara	222
A REVOLUTION IN PIGMENTS	K. Nakai	225
MISSIONARIES AS INTERNATIONAL INTERPRETERS	Dr. C. J. L. Bates	227
JAPANESE ART MAGAZINES		230
ASSIMILATING FOREIGN IDEAS	Dr. K. Kuroita	233
A FAMILY OF SCHOLARS	K. Hoshino	236
JAPAN'S POPULATION	Y. Nikaido	238
TRADITIONARY MEDICINES	M. Kosaka	240
MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS	(July 25 to Aug. 25)	241
CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT:		
1. Reform in Korea		
2. Imperial Rescript on Korea		
3. Japan and China		
4. Japan and Shantung		
5. Japan not an Autocratic Country		
6. Japan's Railway Progress	Dr. J. Ingram Bryan.	243

PRESIDENT S. Hirayama — MANAGER Y. Nakatsuka — EDITOR Dr. J. Ingram Bryan

Subscription

In the Japanese Empire, per year in advance . . . . . *Yen* 5.00
In Foreign Countries, (post paid) per year in advance . . . " 6.00
Single Copy, ... " .50

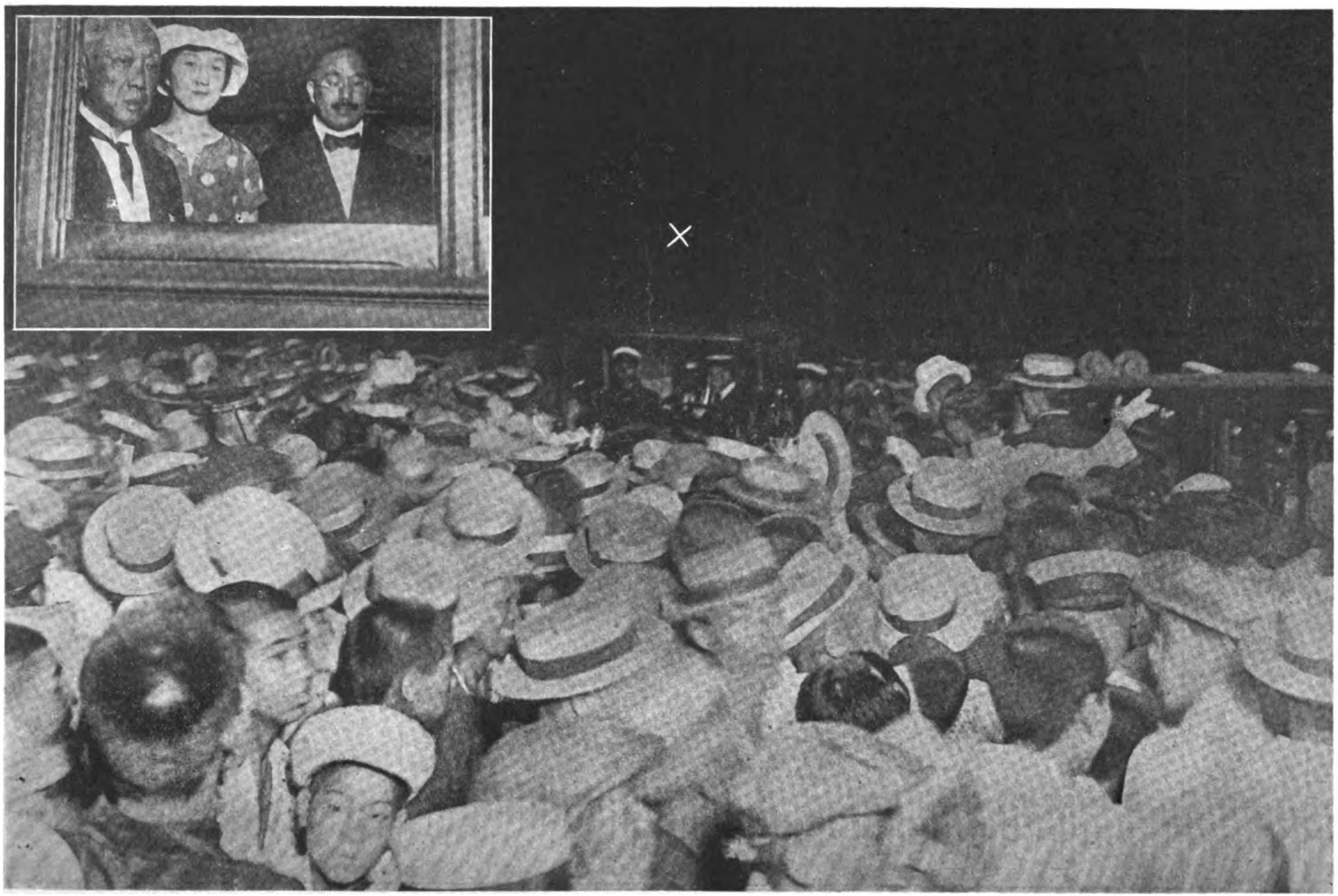
Foreign subscribers should remit by P.O or express money order, to The Japan Magazine Co. The Japanese *yen* is equivalent to fifty cents U. S. currency, or two shillings English currency
Published by The Japan Magazine Co., 6, Itchome, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo

Agents

Brentano's, New York & Paris
Maruzen Company Ltd., Tokyo
Kawase Nisshin-Do, Kobe
Khoo Hock-Tye, Penang, Straits Settlements
Yorozu & Co., Sacramento, Cal.
M. O. Wolff, Petrograd & Moscow
Smith & McCance, Boston, Mass.
E. L. Morice, London, W. C.
Federal Rubber Stamp Co., F. M. S.
Kyo-bun-Kwan, Tokyo
Kelly & Walsh Co., Yokohama & Shanghai
R. Stanicci, Los Angeles, Cal.
Tract & Book Society, Bombay, India
N. S. W. Bookstall Co., Sydney

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Digitized by Google



MARQUIS SAIONJI IS WELCOMED BACK FROM THE EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE

Digitized by Google

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOLUME TEN OCTOBER, 1919 NUMBER SIX

JAPAN AND PEACE TREATY

By S. FUJII

JAPAN'S chief delegates to the Peace Conference at Versailles, Marquis Saionji, has returned safely to his own country, and has been accord the expected official welcome. When Marquis Komura, Japan's envoy to the Russo-Japanese Peace Conference at Portsmouth, returned home nobody welcomed him, because he had concluded a treaty with Russia that was regarded as humiliating to the nation. Some even went so far as to attempt his assassination and his house in Koishikawa had to be guarded by the police for some days, until the excitement subsided. In the Russo-Japanese war Japan was ultimately exhausted financially while Russia could go on still further with war expenses, and so Japan was anxious to conclude peace. But in the peace treaty with Russia, Japan failed to get any indemnity, in spite of her victories over Russia up to the time of the peace conference, and this so disappointed the Japanese public that Marquis Komura was not very cordially received home. The public was so aroused and excited that riots ensued and many persons were killed or wounded. In the midst of this universal antipathy of the nation to the unpoular peace treaty the leaders of thought in Japan kept silence, although they well knew that the Marquis had done the best he could. When the *Kokumin* newspaper ventured to plead for the Government its offices were set upon and destroyed. The Seiyukai party took advantage of the occasion to declaim against the Government in order to take its place and get into office. At a general meeting of the Seiyukai party to decide what attitude to take toward the cabinet, the president, Marquis Saionji, made an address in which he advised a temperate attitude, contending that the Government did the best it could under the circumstances; and when a non-confidence motion was moved later in the Imperial Diet Marquis Saionji voted against his party on the question.

It seemed the action of fate that Marquis Saionji should have had thrust on him the responsibility for taking part in another peace conference in which many of the countries represented were bound to be disappointed, when he was obliged to play much the same part as Marquis Komura did at the Portsmouth Conference. It is freely recognized in Japan that the part played by her at Versailles was a comparative failure, seeing that some of her requests were rejected, and she got nothing but what was promised her even before the peace was concluded. It is difficult to hold Japan's delegates responsible for what happened at the Peace Conference. They appear to have

Digitized by Google

done what was possible to improve their opportunities. In some ways they succeeded and in other ways they failed; but most of the nations represented had a similar experience.

When Marquis Saionji accepted his appointment as a delegate to the Peace Conference he well knew what the nation expected of him, and how he would be received if he failed. He had certain very important tasks to accomplish or perish in the attempt. These were the confirmation of the agreement in regard to Shantung, the elimination of racial inequality, the holding of the South Sea Islands and the opposition to the labour policy, as well as to the proposal for limitation of armaments. To this points he firmly held with rigid determination; and when he failed in two of the points contended for, he was going to commit suidide, and made his will, committing his temporal interests to his brother, Prince Tokudaiji. It was because his mind was so occupied by this determination that at times his manner was regarded as queer by the delegates of the other Powers. Ultimately it turned out that the only proposal of Japan's rejected was that for the elimination of racial inequality among nations, the proposal for limitation of armaments being happily rejected, as Japan desired. The greatest difficult proved to arise in regard to the Shantung question; and in regard to it there were times when Marquis Saionji thought he still might be unable to allow himself to return to Japan alive, but through the sympathy of England Japan's views on the subject finally prevailed; and consequently Japan's chief delegate was enabled to return home safe and sound.

The next difficulty was to know how he would be received at home, for the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference had received a great deal of criticism in the vernacular press. Lest he should not be allowed to land alive the Marquis wrote a memoranda on board ship, giving his chief views in regard to the question as a national issue, in which he pointed out that the interests and claims of all the Powers at the Peace Conference were so excessive that no one of them could possibly be satisfied; yet the delegates of the various countries managed so far to agree as to form a peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations, which, in view of the great differences of opinion, seems to the delegates almost a marvel. While many Japanese do not regard the terms of the treaty as very satisfactory to Japan, some of the other nations think Japan was highly successful at the Conference. Japan may not be satisfied but neither are any of the other Powers. Before the Peace Conference Japan was but a voice in the international arena, but at the Peace Conference she become a power, deliberating and deciding on vital world-problems. Japan even had the privilege of discussing and voting on great problems affecting the countries of Europe. Of these honours Japan should be duly proud.

In spite of all Marquis Saionji has said and done on behalf of Japan, and his own efforts at the Peace Conference, about half of his countrymen think his work was a failure, and the other half regard his services to the nation with satisfaction. At any rate he experienced a far more cordial welcome home than was extended to the late Marquis Komura. Most of the malcontents in regard to the European Peace Treaty are members of the Kenseikai party, who have a political axe to grind, and are glad to find any excuse to

Digitized by Google

be-labour the cabinet and weaken its political future. As the national parliament will meet in December much exciting discussion is expected to ensue as to the merits pro and con of Japan's representation and achievements at the Peace Conference, and it remains to be seen whether the legislature will approve the Government's doings or not. Some contend that the Hara cabinet will be defeated by a motion of impeachment on this issue; but that is rather too rash a statement. Time will tell.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM

By M. KIMURA

JAPAN has been so largely and so long an agricultural country labour questions have not come to the front here to the same extent as in Europe and America; but recently the matter has become prominent, especially with the rapid progress of industry and the high cost of living consequent upon the war in Europe. In any case everything was carried out under purely individual management on so small a scale that labour was not so difficult to manage until lately, when it has grown quite intense. In agriculture, of course, there is very little distinction between capital and labour in this country, though there are some gentlemen farmers and a considerable degree of landlordism. In dealing with landlords most of the people rent their land and so the landlord avoids the wage question.

Before the European war the question of labour and wages did not figure in any very important way in Japanese industry. There were some strikes, of course, but owing to the paternal relationship of capital and labour, an inheritance from the relationship of master and servant in the feudal days, there was usually no great difficulty in handling such eruptions of labour, especially as the law was against strikes and rather favoured the employer in putting down strikes. In most of the strikes the employer won. In most case the strikes were as often due to disputes and personal differences as to the demand for higher wages and better conditions. To meet the demand for war supplies and to fill orders that could not be met owing to the pre-occupation of western nations, industry greatly increased in Japan during the last five years, with a consequent increase of labour troubles. The demand from abroad has greatly lessened since the conclusion of peace, causing some of the Japanese factories to close down, throwing numbers of workmen out of employment. In factories where manufactures in great demand abroad are made, the labour question settles itself, as these industries can afford to advance wages; but in those factories where demand has decreased the advance in wages could not be met, and trouble ensued.

The international labour conference at Paris caused no small degree of interest in Japan, and some of its demands have given rise to great differences of opinion in this country, not to say a good deal

Digitized by Google

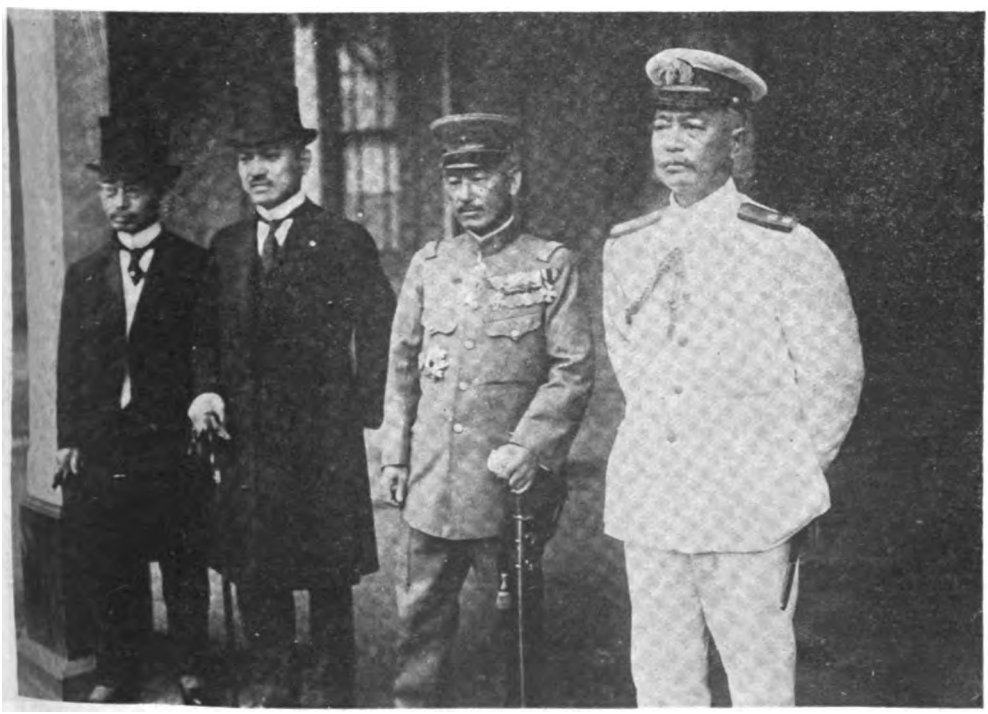
of labour unrest, especially the demand that all labour shall be brought up to the same standard in all lands, as to conditions and hours and wages and so on. All sorts of literature on labour and industrial management have been translated among industrial centers, adding fuel to the fire. The price of rice has advanced beyond all precedent, being now more than three times what it was before the war, and most other commodities have also advanced to nearly a similar extent; all of which is very hard on the poor and those whose wages have not advanced in a corresponding degree. In order to meet the situation the Government has at last agreed to recognize the legality of labour unions, provided they do not create disorder and defiance of law; and various organizations have been formed for the promotion of harmony between capital and labour. A labour bureau has been instituted by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, of which Dr. Minoru Oka will be director. The franchise has also been extended, which gives labour a little more voice in politics.

Owing to differences in party politics the labourer has so far failed to gain proper representation in the Government, which is disposed to side with capitalism and landed interests. There is yet no labour party in Japan, though it may not be so long before it will appear. Now that a labour congress is to meet in the United States in the autumn, Japan is busy appointing delegates to represent both capital and labour on that occasion. It is very easy to find men to represent capital, but to get men really representative of labour is a more complicated question, as Japanese lobour is not yet organized. Indeed conditions in the realm of labour in Japan are so vastly different from America and other countries that there is little basis of comparison; and for this reason there is a proposal to have Japanese labour left out of the international problem. It is contended that relations between capital and labour are so different in Japan from other countries that the same conditions cannot be superimposed here. Representatives from Japan have been abroad studying the question and when they return some new movements may be expected.

On the other hand the contention that the relation in Japan is that of father and child is laughed at as a proper description of relations between capital and labour, and there is a growing demand for the establishment of the same conditions at prevail abroad. Japanese capitalists are loth to change the old conditions, but they realize that they cannot much longer contend against world-tendencies. To insist on the family or patriarchal idea being continued in the field of labour in Japan may be a fanciful notion that will not work. At the same time it may be too much to expect that western labour conditions can be transferred to Japan at once without some radical changes here. It is not too much to say that what Japanese labour wants is not coddling or charity but a chance to earn an honest living, and decent hours of labour. As present wages have advanced considerably, but hours of labour are still very long in industry. Some factories, however, have introduced the 8-hour day in three shifts, with every satisfaction; and there does not seem to be any good reason why all cannot do so, if they were content with smaller dividends.

Digitized by Google

ORGANIZERS OF THE NEW LABOUR SOCIETY TO PROMOTE
HARMONY BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR



VICE-ADMIRAL TAKESHITA AND LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NARA
RETURN WITH DR. YAMAKAWAFROM THE PEACE CONFERENCE
BRINGING THE PEACE TREATY

Digitized by Google

DR. MIZUNO NEW CHIEF OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN KOREA

ADMIRAL BARON SAITO, NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF KOREA

Digitized by Google

REFORM IN KOREA

By J. OSUGA

MATERIALLY, and in the development of resources in general, Japan has made considerable progress in Korea, but her success in the newly acquired territory has not been to the same extent as in the colony of Formosa. Perhaps one reason has been that in Korea the Government has not monopolized exploitation of resources to the same extent as in Formosa. Sometimes under official auspieces things go on with more vigor than when left to private enterprise. The result of Japanese official undertakings in Formosa is that the colony is now financially independent, while Korea is still a burden on the mother country. The greatest drawback in Korea, however, has been the blundering policy of the peninsular administration.

What the administrators of Korea failed to realize was that they were undertaking to rule a people with a proud and prolonged history, very different from Formosa and its semi-savage tribes. Korea was for many centuries an independent kingdom, with its representatives abroad, and boasted itself as the former teacher of Japan. The racial genius of Korea was powerful but narrow and ignorant. Yet the new administration tried to change the Koreans into Japanese at one blow, so to speak. Everything Korean was discounted or made light of, and everything Japanese was encouraged. Not only so but considerable discrimination was experienced by the Koreans in regard to education, commercial rivalry and the general working of the judiciary. Formosa had been united to Japan by the fortunes of war and submitted to a military government; but Korea was peacefully annexed, and yet the mistake was made of imposing on the peninsula a military régime the same as in Formosa. Japan's rule over Korea had in fact come about by a natural process of mutual understanding. Our power extended into the peninsula gradually, step by step, until finally the sovereigns of the countries recognized there was no difference between them and they had better unite under one rule. Thus the union of the two nations was brought about with the full accord of Japan and Korea. This fatal blunder of making no distinction between the people of Formosa and the people of Korea has cost Japan very dear.

Indeed between Formosa and Korea there is little ground of comparison at all. Japan occupied Formosa as a result of the war with China in 1895-6; and in the treaty of Shimonoseki China ceded the island to Japan as a result of the war. When Japan took over the administration of the island from China there was no efficient government, chaos prevailing generally. The country was populated with various tribes consisting of Chinese, half breeds, foreigners and savage. In bringing the more savage portion of the

Digitized by Google

population under civilized influence many battles and skirmishes had to be fought; and even yet all the savages have by no means been subdued. But everywhere government had to be vigorously imposed without respect of persons or places; and the only means of ensuring this was by military power. Consequently a military régime was very necessary and natural for Formosa. Then to adopt the same form of government for a civilized and peaceful people like the Koreans was a grave mistake, and naturally followed by failure. To make up for their defective administration of the peninsula the authorities began to try some means of showing results for their efforts in the country, and decided that the best thing was to enforce a strict system of law throughout the peninsula; and for this a system of police was needed. By this means the lives and prospecties of the people would be safeguarded, and Japanese law would everywhere be duly felt. But the enforcement of the police regulations was so difficult and met with such opposition from the people that it was as much as the lives of both police and people were worth to achieve the aim of the authorities. After the Russo-Japanese war the spirit of militarism had grown very powerful in Japan and this spirit naturally passed into the Korean régime. The office of governor-general in both Formosa and Korea was limited to an officer of the army or navy, of the highest rank. The imposition of a military government with a high military officer to guide it and a system of gendarmes to enforce it was just the sort of administration that was unsuitable to Korea. The result was that in Korea a greater display of military force was realized that even among the tribes of Formosa. The Koreans would not endure this sabre-rattling government and the result was riot and rebellion. Of course some benefit resulted from strict enforcement of law and order, but the evils were almost more than the benefits. To make the situation worse, many of the gendarmes employed by the administration were of a low type morally and the wrongs they imposed on the native population had much to do with the recent uprising in the peninsula.

The situation in Korea was indeed a great contrast to the state of public opinion in Japan proper. While Korea was suffering from the evils of military government, the people of Japan knew very little about the mistakes that were being made or the wrongs that were being imposed, for the press was not free to report what was going on in the peninsula. In Japan the public was taking a profound interest in local reforms and in world affairs. A movement was on foot for universal suffrage; and labour questions and the improvement of society generally were causing widespread agitation. Great interested was manifested also in the European Peace Conference, where the delegates from Japan were demanding recognition of their proposal for racial equality. Thus while the spirit of democracy and brotherhood was taking posession of the Japanese people the administration in Korea was still going on secretly with its military and antiquated methods, to the exasperation of the native population, and the disgust of the Japanese people when they learned of it. It was obvious that there was a vast contrast between the spirit abroad in Japan and the spirit imposed on Korea. If racial discrimination was to be removed from world politics Japan must begin at home to

Digitized by Google

secure its elimination. And so it was decided to institute a radial reform in the administration of Korea, and in colonial government generally.

In accordance with provisions made by the Imperial Privy Council it was arranged that the governor-general of the province of Kwantung could be a civilian, and subsequently the same concession was made in regard to the administration of Formosa and Korea. Baron Gonsuké Hayashi was made first civilian governor-general of Kwantung; but in regard to Korea Admiral Baron Saito was appointed to replace General Hasegawa, the admiral having been on the retired list and regarded as a civilian, though as the regulation permitting a civilian to be appointed had not been promulgated at the moment of his appointment he had to be placed on the active naval list, for the time being. The Chief of the Civil Administration in Korea was also changed, and Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, an able official, was appointed to the position. An Imperial Rescript was issued promising further reforms to the Koreans and guaranteeing them against further discrimination and wrong. It was also promised that the objectionable gendarmerie system would be removed at the earliest opportunity, as soon indeed as a sufficient number of regular police could be recruited from Japan. The only mistake observable is in the determination to have so many Japanese police, as the gendarmes could be very easily replaced by Koreans, who should in any case make the best law officers for their own people, as the Japanese police cannot speak the language of those with whom they have to deal in Korea and misunderstanding is consequently always going on. But all discrimination between Koreans and Japanese is to be eliminated and education, economic opportunity, and equality before the law, is to be the same for all in the peninsula. As soon as the administration has assumed a fully civilian character the situation will, it is hoped, be all that could be desired. In matters of salary too equality between Koreans and Japanese is to be carefully observed. Positions of trust in the army and the administration are to be open to Japanese and Koreans on equal terms.

How long it will take to find a civilian able to take Admiral Baron Saito's place as governor-general remains to be seen. The real process of reform will not be regarded as having been carried out, however, until this has taken place. Such an official is very difficult to find among Japanese civilians. Yet it should not necessarily be so. Japan has many able governors of provinces, like the governor of Kanagawa and the governor of Hyogo, who would not doubt make able and excellent records as administrators in Korea or Formosa. It is therefore, difficult to appreciation the hesitation to entrust an able Japanese governor with the supervision of the Korean administration. Of course under a Japanese civilian governor the military in Korea would be subordinate, and here is probably where the shoe pinches. The authorities must get the necessity of military power in Korea out of their heads before the peninsula can hope to have a purely civilian regime. And this is not so easy to bring about; for so long as China and Russia continue in their present disorganized condition Japan cannot afford to weaken military strength in Korea. While this may be frankly admitted, it should at the same time be

Digitized by Google

frankly insisted upon that the Koreans should not suffer from a military régime in consequence. As all the chief officials in Korea have now been replaced by officials of very high quality and experience it is expected that government in the peninsula will go on more smoothly, and effectively, though unless they see to it that reform extends to the very bottom and the terrible gendarmerie system is eliminated, no progress can be expected.

OUR PARTY PLATFORM

By THE RIGHT HONOURABLE K. HARA

(PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN)

JAPAN with the other Allies is now rejoicing that the great war, after five years of unprecedented stife and bloodshed, has been brought to a victorious close and the Treaty of Peace has been signed. The various nations, thus relieved of action and anxiety, can now turn to domestic concerns and clean house, so to speak. In all nations there are various important questions that demand the most careful attention. Among these such problems as administrative reform and diplomacy stand out most prominent. To nations exhausted by the war economic questions no doubt seem most vital and pressing, so as to bring about rehabilitation. It is only by firm resolution that pre-war conditions can be restored. Upon this problem both Europe and America are now concentrating their energy and intellect.

Fortunately for Japan she has not economically and industrially suffered to the same extent as some of the other Allies, and these questions are not so pressing; but this does not relieve Japan of the duty of husbanding her resources and pushing her development to the utmost so as to hold her place in competition with larger and wealthier nations. To Japan, therefore, as to other nations, the postbellum period is as important as the war period for making ready for the emergencies of the future. There never was a time in our history when national unity and firm determination were more necessary than now, if Japan is to hold the place she has reached in world affairs. Further development is essential in such important departments as national education, communications, defence and industry, in which only the beginnings of reform and extension have yet been made. To this programme Japan must devote her unremitting attention and strength.

In regard to diplomatic reform there is very much to be said, though I can do no more than touch upon it briefly. The Peace Treaty has been signed and each country is now taking it under advisement for ratification. Some of the Allies appear to be anything but united in their attitude towards the treaty, especially America and China. Advantage is being taken of this divergence of opinion to promote anti-Japanese feelings both in China and the United States. This is mainly due to the fact that Japan's

Digitized by Google

sincerity is not fully understood. Japan has no unlawful ambitions toward China. For years we have advocated and tried to promote more friendly relations with China; and on these principles we are still endeavoring to act. The day will soon come when China will realize the meaning and significance of Japan's oriental policy; and then China will acquiesce.

In regard to foreign affairs it is regretable that Russia is still in a state of disorder and shows no sign of approaching stable government. It is sincerely to be hoped that order will early be restored in that vast country. In regard to both China and Russia Japan is labouring by all means to promote the best interest of the people concerned and to hasten the coming of settled government.

Turning to domestic questions there are many matters of importance demanding immediate atnention and among the more vital are revisions and reforms in law codes and judicial procedure, so as to bring our judiciary into harmony with the spirit of reconstruction after the war. It is suggested that the jury system should be introduced into Japan, and perhaps this change may be sanctioned. In matters of finance and economy, too, there are important reforms to be carried out. It regard to the latter we have established an Economic Commission for the purpose of promoting financial consolidation after the war; and this requires the harmonious cooperation of people and Government for its success. The matter of prices and the high cost of living also calls for official attention, and already this question is prominent in public discussion. The attitude of the agriculturalists and the city folk is different in regard to food prices and the authorities have to take into consideration the interests of both, especially as the farmers are in the vast majority. Of course the Government is doing all in its power to keep up the supply of food and to discourage high prices. If the supply be adequate prices will naturally regulate themselves. The law of demand and supply is something that cannot be controlled artificially. Economic pressure is now evenly distributed. Distress is felt chiefly by the class receiving small salaries. But what all desire is lower prices; and this I trust will soon be brought about. The unprecedentedly high cost of living is due probably to the excess of exports that Japan has been enjoying during the war, which has increased Japan's income without increasing her supplies. It is a matter that can be controlled only by limiting the volume of foreign trade, which would be very difficult to attempt. Any such interference would result in depression of trade and consequent hard times, with radical effects on daily living. No nation can afford to promote trade depression and hard times artificially. Normal conditions will be restored naturally and gradually.

In this respect the Government comes in for a great deal of criticism, most of which is beside the mark and not worth answering. We are blamed for not attempting control of food prices. But this is not true; as the Government removed the duty on imported rice and wheat, and did everything possible to increase the supply of these cereals, even importing rice itself and selling it at low price. It also arranged to have food transported by sea and land free of cost, to help the poor. The Government has

Digitized by Google

also done much to encourage the eating of substitutes for rice. To influence prices the Government established public markets where food was sold at cost, and also issued national loans to reduce the volume of currency and withdraw idle money. The Government also extended low interest loans and facilitated exchange, as well as increased the salaries of officials and teachers who were suffering from the cost of living, taking part also in the erection of houses for the poor. Thus the Government has done all in its power to ease the distress of living and promote security of public feeling.

The Government does not absolutely reject the proposal for artificial control of prices and the circulation of money, but holds that such measures represent the last resort, and are only to be used in extreme necessity, a time which we venture to think has not yet come in this country. In England and France such measures were adopted only in national emergency to solve financial difficulties during and after the war. Before such extraordinary measures can be adopted in Japan the most careful attention has to be given to the situation. I do not think the time has yet come for such extreme measures here. It is most important at present for the people to be concerned with practising personal economy, in view of the general scarcity of supplies the world over. This is a more patriotic principle than attacking the Government and indulging in useless and unsettling criticism. While the Government is always prepared for the worst it should be trusted, and the nation should be ready to exhibit patience, discipline and proper self-control, especially in regard to its needs.

Another question that deeply concerns the nations is the duty of promoting harmony between capital and labour. This is a matter that proper national spirit and patriotic sentiment has as much to do with as proper wages and right conditions of labour and living. The people may rely on the authorities to do all in their power for the interests of labour. Measures to be adopted must be consonant with the industrial development of the nation. We cannot do more than we are able. The Government and the Seiyukai party which supports it are most anxious to do what is best for the nation; they feel keenly the responsibility resting upon them and will prove worthy of it if they are given a chance. But we do not encourage opposition merely for the sake of opposition. Complaint should be well founded, if we are to listen to it and heed it. All that any Government can do is to exercise its utmost ability for the promotion of national interest and prosperity; and this is what the present Japanese cabinet and the Seiyukai party are loboring to attain.

Digitized by Google

A REVOLUTION IN PIGMENTS

By K. NAKAI

THE use of Japanese persimmon juice in pigments is now believed to threaten a revolution in the art of applying colours to canvas. As this is a product largely of Japan the subject is one of great interest not only to this country but to all who wield the brush. It is indeed as much of interest to art as to trade. Persimmon juice and lacquer are two ingredients of art paint that come from Japan; and these products have no parallel in other countries. Persimmon juice is especially useful for mixing paint in damp countries, of which Japan is one. Yet the use of persimmon juice in painting is hardly known at all in western countries.

Some years ago some of this liquid was exported to America on trial; but the customs authorities at San Francisco refused to let it land on the ground of its objectionable odour. This seems a remarkable attitude to assume toward art materials. Afterwards an order came from India for persimmon juice as a material for painting, but perhaps the Indians used it as an adhesive material for making sacks, as, unlike other kinds of starch, it does not soften with the heat. For this purpose persimmon juice is much better than gum Arabic. In Japan persimmon juice is a very valuable ingredient in making packing paper, pasting umbrellas, raincoats and paper boxes, making waterproof bags, insect paper, cloth of various kinds, and for producing a gloss on silk, tortoiseshell and other smooth surfaces. It is always used as an under-coating in lacquer pain ting, for which it is indispensable; and used as an under-coating in dyeing leather it works admirably, causing the material to keep its colour well. It has the wonderful property of being proof against both water and heat, and therefore it is very valuable in all material used for wrapping explosives. In painting ship's bottoms, too, persimmon juice is invaluable, as well as for coating pattern paper. It is also used with good effect in paint for buildings, and in all paper used to protect goods from moisture. As paper covered with persimmon juice is insect-proof it is used much in rural districts for rice bags and bags for other grains. Brewers also use it to recover the taste of saké once the flavour is lost, for which it works admirably.

Having so many valuable qualities it is remarkable that persimmon juice is not better known and more used in western countries. Recently, however, some have begun to use it in mixing enamel and white lead; and if this use is continued it will bring about a revolution in the

Digitized by Google

trade in persimmon juice. Where paint is required to withstand water or dampness persimmon juice is certainly invaluable. Until it was thus used in painting buildings western paints did not endure the damp climate of Japan. At present the prospects are that the demand for this article will continue] to increase largely.

The present annual production of persimmon juice in Japan is about 50,000 *koku*, valued at some 300,000 *yen*. It is produced mainly in Hiroshima, which yields about 50,000 casks; and Saitama which produces about 12,000 casks; and Kyoto which gives 15,000 casks, with 3,000 from Gifu; but persimmon juice is usually all marketed in Tokyo, the Kyoto product being regarded as superior, and Gifu and Hiroshima juice next in quality. The best quality is sold only a by a few agencies, in Osaka and Tokyo. The article sells for from 5.60 to 5.80 *yen* per cask, containing about 15 gallons. It retails at about from 15 to 25 per quality being decided by the percentage of juice.

As the persimmon tree flourishes all over Japan the source of supply can always meet the demand. The best trees grow in the warmer latitudes. The mode of extracting the juice from the fruit was for a long time rather primitive, but after the demand for it increased better modes of extraction were introduced. A scientific apparatus is now used for pressing the juice from the fruit of the tree, some that like the cider press of America. There is a very general conviction among men of science and men of commerce in this country that persimmon juice will soon come to be in general demand for mixing paints, and then the trade in Japan will be very extensive in this product.

MISSIONARIES AS INTERNATIONAL INTERPRETERS

By Dr. C. J. L. BATES

THE missionary can no longer keep out of international movements. He did not come to Japan originally with that in view; but he has been drawn into it by the force of circumstances which unwittingly, perhaps, he had helped to create, but which once created could not be ignored. In view of the fact that the great majority of the missionaries in Japan came from British and America it is not surprising that when the trouble was at its height in California the Japanese press wanted to know what the missionaries were doing about the matter. And on April 24, 1913, a group of American missionaries in Tokyo, Yokohama and

Digitized by Google

vicinity passed a resolution expressing their deep solicitude at the news concerning the proposed land legislation in California and deprecating any discrimination against the Japanese lest it mar the historic freindship between Japan and America and work injury to both countries.

When the anti-Japanese riots took place in the city of Vancouver some twelve years ago the pastor of the Japanese Methodist Mission there wrote back to his friends in Japan: "It would be better for the missionaries to be at home converting the barbarians in their own country." Marquis Okuma stated in a public address at the time that "Diplomacy or law or statesmanship will not work in this case; the power of Christianity, the teaching of the brotherhood of all men, and universal peace, alone will save the threatening situation."

It is clear that the missionary is expected to take some part in these international problems. What part that is to be is a matter of vital importance to Christian missionaries at this time of world reconstruction. Some part he is bound to take, but I can think of nothing more dangerous to our mission propaganda than for the missionaries to imagine that they are foreign ambassadors, and take it upon themselves to settle these international questions. We see in the removal of German missionaries from India and the South Sea islands a probabl result of too much activity in matters that are entrusted to another group of men to settle. What has happened in India would probably happen anywhere under similar circumstances. On the other hand we remember how Bishop Nicolai was not only allowed to remain in Japan during the war with Russia, but was given special protection in the discharge of his duty.

The work of the Christian missionary is the establishment and extension of the Kingdom of God, or in more modern language, of the Christian social order, the production of a world-wide-spread Christian likemindedness. Likeminded first of all to a common type, even Jesus Christ, our supreme Lord and Master, and then to one another; and secondly a recognition of their likemindedness on the part of these likeminded individuals; in other words a universal Christian brotherhood.

The missionary is the ambassador of Christ, not the official representative of any foreign country. His business is to Christianize, not to Americanize or Anglicize. His work is not one of civilization in lands already civilized, such as Japan, but of Christianization. And it is of the highest importance that the missionary be able to distinguish between Christianity and the other elements in the civilization enjoyed by the country from which he comes. For it is a fact that we must never lose sight of that in our western civilization there are other elements besides Christianity, such as the Greek view of life, (To many university men in England and America the ethics of Aristotle are probably more familiar than the ethics of the New Testament) the Roman ideal of government and law and the survivals of early Teutonic customs and religions. These other elements are not in themselves Christian; and it is not the business of the Christian missionary to propagate these things. Probably very often we do not always think clearly in this regard; and for that reason our message is sometimes overloaded, and to that extent weakened. The missionary's task is to preach the Gospel of Christ, and in so far as in him lies to make the Gospel a spiritualizing

Digitized by Google

force, within the native culture of the land wherein he lives and works.

At the same time the missionary is never able to divest himself wholly of his nationality. However much he may endeavor to do so he remains a foreigner. This is a great disappointment to many a missionary who had hoped otherwise. He may do much, however, to lessen the distance between himself and the people among whom he lives. He should learn their language, their literature, their philosophy, their religion, their social, economic and political institutions, and should treat them with respect. And more than that, he should sympathize with their national ambitions in so far as they are legitimate. The missionary in China should be pro-Chinese; a missionary in Japan should be pro-Japanese. It is simply a counsel of perfection to say that the missionary should be above national sympathies. He ought no more to be without interest in the national ambitions of the people among whom he lives, than to be without patriotism for his native land.

But this is not the whole story. The missionary is a Christian, and as a Christian in America is first a Christian and second an American, and a Christian in Britain is first a Christian and then a Briton, so a missionary in Japan must be first pro-Christian and then pro-Japanese, and a missionary in China first pro-Christian and then pro-Chinese. His citizenship is in Heaven; and it is only to the extent that he realizes this that he will be able to establish a heavenly citizenship on earth.

The missionary frankly has a double allegiance. In fact the same is true of any Christian. We must all "render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and to God the things that are God's." This is in a sense particularly true of the foreign missionary. His emphasis, however, must be very emphatically on the things that are God's. He must represent the Kingdom of God, and must constantly keep that kingdom before the people as the right idea for social reconstruction.

The missionary is not responsible for everything in the West. He need not try to explain everything. He should certainly not try to justify everything in the lands from which he comes. No amount of whitewashing can cover up the black spots in our own beloved home lands. Some of the things at home we frankly regret, and among them is the attitude that many of our people take towards our oriental brethren. We can only apologize for it and do what we can to improve that attitude.

Christian missionaries and missionary organizations must carefully abstain from direct participation in political and diplomatic affairs. They must recognize that the government of the country is responsible for maintaining public order and security, and must pay due respect and obedience to lawfully constituted authority. But at the same time they must maintain their spiritual independence and freedom and claim the largest liberty consistent with public order to make known to all men the Gospel of their Lord and master Jesus Christ, whose Gospel they holding trust for all mankind. They should not not fail to pronounce when necessary on moral questions, for they are the recognized moral leaders.

The work of Christian Missions has made its fundamental contribution to the new internationalism by bringing about a better understanding between the people of Europe and American on the one

Digitized by Google

hand, and the Orient on the other, by making the ideas and ideals of the West known to the East, by giving a new national and international ideal in the Kingdom of God, by putting the Bible and Christian literature into the hands of the people, by setting new standards of education in the carrying on in our mission schools of education under the auspices of and permeated by the spirit of religion, by philanthropic work for the sick the and the poor.

As an interpreter between the East and the West the missionary has special qualifications. He also has his disqualifications. There are, I think, several other classes of foreigners in Japan who are also interpreters. They are business men, educators, journalists, diplomats. Authors and tourists also do their part in this work. Some of the interpretation is, to say the least, inadequate. Among many people I met at home Japan has been made known by the "Mikado," "Madame Butterfly," or the "Lady of the Decoration." A few had read a little of Lafcadio Hearn, and still fewer Dr. Nitobé's Bushido. Missionary organizations are doing good work through the mission study classes to spread a knowledge of Japan.

The missionary is qualified as an interpreter by his knowledge of the language, by his intimate knowledge of the people, in the rural parts especially, by his sympathy and desire to help. He is probably better able to make the Japanese known abroad than any of the classes of foreigners mentioned. But he does known the merchant class in business as the foreign business man does, nor the official class in politics as the foreign diplomatic or consular official does. Nor has he as wide an interest as has the journalist. The mission ary interest is primarily moral and religious. As a rule he is not an expect on economic questions, and is not competent to deal with economic problems. This is one of his disqualifications as compared with the business man. And further he is usually not deeply informed on political problems, so he is handicapped in his discussion of international questions. But he does know, and is committed, to the fundamental basis of all internationalism, the fact that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the whole earth, and hath appointed the bounds of their habitation," and the fact that "in Christ there is neither Greek nor Jew, barbarian, Sythian, bond nor free." He has a standard of judgement, a criterion of value to which he brings all nations whether of the East or of the West, and he looks forward with confidence and hope to the day when the kingdoms of the world will become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ.

The missionary is more than an interpreter, however: he is a creator. He brings a new life, and new ideal, and new idea of God and humanity to the people. Let us as missionaries face the new task with caution, with kindness but without fear. We have a part to play in the reconstruction of the world. Let us play it wisely and well. And while we sing "God Bless our Native Land," we shall add:

"And not this land alone,
But be Thy mercies known
From shore to shore.
Let all the nations see
That men should brothers be
And form one family
The wide earth o'er."

Digitized by Google

JAPANESE ART MAGAZINES

By T. KONO

DURING the summer season the Japanese, art-loving people as they are, do not devote much attention to the creation of art but rather to its contemplation. After the hot period is over they that have been able to refresh themselves with the cool sea breezes or the higher altitudes, return to the city, and, if the yare near the capital, they gaze across the distance at Mount Fuji to see wheather she has yet been crowned with the first snow of autumn, one of the most artistic scenes in all Japan. It is then that the Japanese art season begins; and the papers and magazines devoted to that subject take up their work again in earnest, being filled with art discussions and comments by the great masters of the day.

In Japanese art magazines much space is naturally devoted to reproductions of great paintings, not only the works of great artists but to portraits of the artists themselves, with certain of their masterpieces that have won awards at the annual art exhibition of the Department of Education, and at other exhibitions of the kind, such as the Inten Exhibition. The most famous art center in Tokyo is around Uyeno Park, where the cherry blossom scenes of the spring time and the flaming leaves of autumn draw crowds not only to seen ature but to see how the artists there have been learning from nature. While the wild flowers are blooming all over the vast plains of Musashino the painters of Japan are producing flowers of national art for the delectation of their countrymen, and even for the eyes of the world. The Japanese regard these works as the most beautiful of all flowers of human achievement. Such works form the main adornment of the season's art magazines. They are also printed on picture post cards and distributed to all parts of the empire and even to many parts of the world.

Thousands are looking forward to the art Exhibition of the Department of Education this year as promising to be one of the best in many years, many new art developments being expected. Some of the poorer artists are suffering bitterly from the high cost of living and of art materials; but no doubt a good deal of the money accumulated from war sales will find its way into the pockets of artists in return for their work. Many of those who became millionaires during the war are anxious to find a way in which to use their money profitably or fashionably, and it is the fashion with many to purchase valuable paintings, a habit learned, perhaps, from American millionaires. Every rich family will be anxious to secure a good specimen of the best work of the most distinguished artists selected from among those pictures allowed to be hung in the gallery of the annual art exhibition; and even the less noted wielders of the

Digitized by Google

brush will doubtless have some patronage, for no one is allowed to hang pictures unless the work is really good. It is nothing strange for such painters as Seiho Takenouchi to obtain 10,000 *yen* for a single canvas of no great dimensions. The demand for good pictures is regarded as indicative of a keen artistic appreciation on the part of the public, though how far it has to do with fashion and self-advertisement is difficult to measure.

The pictures of Takenouchi represent Kyoto schools of art, and those who fancy it go in for the works of that artist and his school. Tokyo art was long represented by Kogyo Terasaki, recently passed away, his death being a great loss to the Tokyo schools of art, as well as to the empire at large. It is now a matter of interesting speculation as to who will succeed Terasaki in the national capital. One of the most distinguished of living masters is Taikan Yokoyama; but his work is not of a type that appeals to the narrow nationalism of the judges who select pictures for the exhibitions of the Educational Department, known as the Bunten School of art. There are two other names of commanding importance one of whom may be considered suitable to succeed Terasaki: Somei and Eikyu, known in private life as Yuki Sadamatsu and Teruo Matsuoka, both being men of rare talent with the brush, especially the latter, whom many esteem even more highly than the late Terasaki; and as he is still but a youth there is plenty of time for him to do greater things. Perhaps his youth will be esteemed as lacking the dignity essential to art leadership and he may have to wait somewhat longer for the crown. Both men named are professors in the Tokyo College of Fine Art at Uyeno, the older man, Somei, having the larger number of followers. He thus stands the best chance of being elected to leadership in succession to Terasaki.

The artists of both Tokyo and Kyoto are broken up into clubs and associations of their own, according to the schools they represent and the ideas they stand for; and each of these art schools or associations has its own magazine to exhibit its merits, such as the Bunten and Inten, and so on. Not all the art exhibitions in Tokyo are held under the auspices of the Government or the Art Clubs, for some of the most interesting exhibitions of paintings are held at the big shops, such as Mitsukoshi, the Shirokiya and the Matsuzakaya. Sometimes these informal exhibitions are preliminary for the sake of introducing artists left out in selecting pieces for the regular exhibitions, but whose work is none the less admirable. There are some fifty art associations that give private exhibitions independently of the regular art shows of the year; and of these one of the most interesting is the Kinreisha, composed of the most promising of the younger generation of painters. Among these will be found the cradle of Japan's new art.

To these artists of all descriptions the art magazines come as useful organs of criticism and suggestion, without which they could not very well get along. Literature and art here the main embelishments of the long period of peace which lasted for three hundred years under the Tokugawa shogunate; but in those days the artists, whether literary or pictorial, had no organ of criticism to aid them or to interest the public in their work. In spite of this want, not a few

Digitized by Google

masterpieces of literature and art were produced. Even now Japan has far less advanced in art criticism than some of the western nations; and indeed our art is far in advance of criticism, so that our art magazines are not so suggestive or helpful to the artist as they might be, were art not so far in advance of the age in Japan. Japan has no such art critics, with great contractive talent, as are to be seen writing for the art magazines of western lands.

Among the more important of Japanese art publications is the *Kokkwa*, which reproduces some of the leading masterpieces of our painters and sculptors, with appropriate comment and criticism. It is a publication somewhat after the fashion of *The Studio*, only larger, with a specially fine frontispiece, and a literary introduction. This magazine is too fond of relying mainly on the old masters, however, and is rather weak in leadership. It is somewhat expensive and its subscription list is probably not large, being chiefly a class publication. It has an able editor in Dr. Taki, who has many talented colaborators The *Chuo Bijutsu* is another important art periodical, under the management of the distinguished novelist Kikutei Taguchi, and has the largest number of readers among our art journals. A defect in it is that it aims too much after mere popularity and sales, and so it does not aid in the development of great art in the way it might. It issues a special number once a year, known as the *Buntengo* which is much prized by all lovers of art, though often too much lacking the authority of real art.

Other art publications are the *Nihon no Bijutsu* and the *Gendai no Bijutsu*. The former is not very well gotten up and its poor appearance and scanty pages hardly accord with the sincerity and talent of those who produce it. Yet it gives some useful account of the art discussions of the day, and is regarded by many as well representative of modern *nangwa* schools. The other periodical named devotes its main attention to what is of interest to artists alone, and looks toward striking out on new lines. The *Toyo Bijutsu* is concerned chiefly with oriental art, dealing mostly with the art of India, China and Japan. the *Mizuye* is devoted to water-colour paintings; and the *Hanga* to wood engraving. The *Ukiy-è* is concerned with genré pictures and art, while the *Token* is in the interests of sword art and metal work, especially of the curio kind. The *Nihon Shoga Kotto* deals with the art of writing, painting, and ancient art work, especially merchants who deal in such goods.

Digitized by Google

ASSIMILATING FOREIGN IDEAS

By Dr. K. KUROITA

SURPRISE is frequently expressed at the supposedly unparalleled progress Japan has made during the last fifty years, assimilating all the best ideas of western minds and making her own the best achievements of western civilization. But this process of assimilating foreign thought and civilization was no new thing in Japan. The country had been actomed to assimilating continental ideas for many centuries. In fact the greater part of our civilization has been assimilated from the continent. Thus in digesting and assimilating alien thought and civilization Japan has more experience than almost any other nation. Having had such vast experience through the centuries in thus assimilating the thoughts and civilization of China, Korea and India, it was not at all surprising that Japan should have so rapidly assimilated the thoughts and civilization of western countries.

The ancestors of Japan no doubt came to these islands from the continent, and of course they kept up communication with the country or countries from which they had migrated. Thus Japan has from the very beginning of her history been in touch with the continent and always imbibing what it had to teach. It was only during the three hundred years of Tokugawa policy that Japan became somewhat isolated from foreign nations; but three hundred years is but a short period when compared with the long ages of Japanese history. But even during the exclusion policy of the days of the Tokugawa shoguns the isolation was mostly material, for there was more or less communication intellectually with western countries, many European books being brought into Japan and translated into Japanese. Through the Dutch settlement at Nagasaki light from the West constantly filtered into Japan even during the period of our isolation.

In these days we are accustomed to hear warnings sounded against the danger of western thought and how Japan ought to be very careful as to being too much influenced by new ideas, especially by the so-called democracy of today. But a country that has been imbibing foreign ideas for so many centuries and suffered nothing but gained much from the experience, need have little fear of foreign ideas now. It is indeed too late to begin to warn us about foreign ideas, after we have acquired the habit of assimilating them.

What is remarkable about Japan is the fact that she has been assimilating foreign ideas for centuries without losing her own civilization or becoming any less Japanese. The Japanese national traits

Digitized by Google

and spirit are as pronounced and positive today as ever; and our nationalism is perhaps more aggressive today than ever before. Thus instead of being weakened by foreign ideas Japan has been greatly strengthened and advanced. Is it not true that all nations make progress only as they come intimately into contact with other peoples and their civilization. With all these valuable experiences behind her Japan is now the most expert nation in the world at the art of assimilating divergent civilizations and thus bringing harmoniously together both East and West. This is her mission today; and she must rise to it without question, for in no other way can she so much benefit mankind.

Naturally the first nation under whose influence Japan came most strongly was the nearest one, Korea, from whom we took the good and the evil alike, acquiring both her virtues and her vices. It was from Korea that Japan acquired the fine art of making accurate class distinctions, which is now held to be an evil. Originally there were no classes in Japanese society, and our ancestors were among the most democratic people in the world. Although the more famous personages of the days before the first Emperor were referred to in the historical records as gods or persons of divine nature, these appelations were merely figurative and honorific, for among the people as a whole absolute equality reigned. As time went on class distinctions began to appear, as a result of Korean ideas and the peninsular social system. If our ancestors were called gods it must be remembered that all were so called; and the old books say there were eight million goods, which apparently included the entire population of the time. All citizens were, however, on an footing of absolute equality. But from Korea came notions of aristocracy; and soon Japan had a class of nobility, just as they had in Korea. Japan imported the Korean system of ranks and titles just as she did the German system of the army thousands of years later; it was simply thought to be an improvement. Then arose clans out of the great families who had attained to prominence in the State, and these families and clans came in time to enjoy special privileges and rights not open to the common people. Thus Japan had evolved a system of society directly contrary to her original system, and the new system became a fruitful source of injustice and social degregdation. The main aim of the Meiji Restoration was to remove these arbitrary class distinctions and return to the democratic spirit of the old days; but by this time the spirit was too ingrained to be thus easily got rid of.

The evils of the arbitrary class system, however, had long been recognized, and patriots at various times in our history had tried to combat such evils. Those familiar with Japanese history will remember that Prince Shotoku many hundreds of years ago tried to change the Korean tendency of Japanese civilization by introducing better ideas from China under the Zui dynasty. At that time the prefectural system was in vogue in China, by which the country was divided into provinces, each one enjoying a sort of semi-independence; and it was thought the same system might work well in Japan. So Prince Shotoku tried to undo the old Korean class system in Japan by establishing a prefectural system with all the provinces under one Imperial sovereign, thus bringing the Imperial

Digitized by Google

rule back to the simple form of the earlier days. The effort was not wholly successful, for military rule was hard to check, the military class being always great sticklers for form and prestige; but it was this simple equality that Japan tried to return to at the time of the Meij Restoration, which adopted a prefectural system in which the feudal lords gave up all their rights to the Emperor and one Imperial Government embraced the whole empire. In trying to adopt the best points of the Chinese system Prince Shotoku was not content to go by hearsay; he sent special experts to China to study the working of the system, just as was done in Japan at the time of the Meiji Restoration, when many students were despatched to western countries to study the best features of government and civilization abroad.

In building up a great nation there are three important elements essential: homogeneity of blood, a common language and a unanimity of thought or fiundamental idea. The greatest nations are composed of people in whom one blood prevails, speaking the same language and controlled by the same ideals. It was because these fundamental factors were strong in Japan that she has been the great nation she is and will continue to be. Thus Japan is able to hold her own against all the changes of history. The Romans lost their solidarity through the introduction such foreign ideas as Christianity(sic). The Jews possessed all the three essentials mentioned, and so they have remained a people even when not a State. But in such strength as they possess they may yet become a nation again. The Japanese never allow foreign ideas to prevent them from being first of all Japanese, and so they too will be able to withstand all dangers from without. The Japanese are a race that never rests content until foreign ideas are digested and made over into Japanese ideas.

The Constitution of Japan is peculiar to her as a race; it is not simply a national constitution: it is a racial constitution. The Japanese too are democratic but it is a Japanese and not a western democracy. Consequently the Japanese solve their problems in a manner different from other nations. Japan's labour problems will not be solved just in the same way as are labour problems in western countries. There is a social relationship between labour and capital in Japan that does not exist in occidental countries; and this social element of our civilization, based in the relation of master and servant, will ultimately adjust all difficulties. And so we come back to the oft-repeated saying, that the Japanese while adopting foreign ideas and institutions always adapt them to their own peculiar civilization, that they become really Japanese. We Japanize everything we receive, so to speak; and at this sort of thing there is no nation more clever than the Japanese. It is indeed our special virtue in which we glory; and hold to as one of the permanent elements of our independence, that will one day cause the world to admire and emulate us more than is now done.

Digitized by Google

A FAMILY OF SCHOLARS

By K. HOSHINO

IN the death of Professor Mitsukuri, of the Tokyo Imperial University, there passed away one more member of a family remarkable for the distinguished scholars it produced. The late professor was a brother of another famous scholar, the late Dr. Kikuchi, one time president of the Imperial University. The Mitsukuri family were all devoted to scholarship. The father of the late Professor Mitsukuri was Shuhei Mitsukuri, born at Tsuyama in 1825, and from childhood he evinced great interest In the difficult subject of Chinese classics, as many of the sons of samurai did among the feudal clans. He studied in Yedo and afterwards took up the study of the Dutch language in Kyoto, returning later to Yedo as an examiner in Dutch under bureau of Foreign Affairs. He was sent abroad twice as an attendant to envoys despatched by the Shogun. At the time of the Imperial Restoration Mr. Mitsukuri was head of a private school which turned out some scholars. Finally he was appointed president of the Tokyo Normal School, dying in 1886 at the age of 62.

His father before him had been a scholar of some importance, having mastered western learning rendering great service to the State. The grandfather had been family physician to the lord of Tsuyama, and was also a scholar. Later he came to Yedo where he engaged in translating books from the Dutch into Japanese. When a Russian envoy came to Nagazaki in 1853 he was sent to meet him as the representative of the shogunate, and was present the next year when a treaty was concluded with Russia at Shimoda. This scholar was distinguished for the seriousness of his mind and the solemnity of his manner, eschewing all frivolity. He was fond of retirement and greatly enjoyed nature. He wrote books on surgery and artillery and, having no son of his own, he adopted one of whom he made a scholar who wrote on geopgraphy. This man then adopted Shuhei who married his second daughter.

The late Baron Kikuchi was the second son of Shuhei Mitsukuri, having changed his name to Kikuchi on account of having been adopted into another family. In early life the late Baron Kikuchi was sent to study in England, together with his elder brother Rinsho, Keiu Nakamura and Masaichi Toyama. They were sent abroad under the auspices of the Shogunate. Young Kikuchi devoted most of his time to a study of chemistry; and a on the fall of the shogunate he was called home. The new government, however, sent him back again to England where he entered the University of Cambridge and graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts, receiving the M.A. degree alater. On returning home the young scholar served in the Imperial University and afterwards arose to become dean of the College of Science.

Digitized by Google

During this time he visited the United States as member of a Scientific Congress. In 1888 he was given the degree of D. Sc. by the Imperial Academy and in 1890 was nominated to membership in the House of Peers by the Emperor. A great many important positions in the department of education were occupied by him, including the presidency of the Bureau of High School affairs, Minister of Education, the presidency of the Imperial University and so on. In 1896 he became professor emeritus of the Imperial University and retained his place in the House of Peers. The late Baron Kikuchi was one of the most brilliant men Japan has produced; and from his broad and profound education he was as much of a foreigner as he was a Japanese. His works on mathamatics are regarded as of high authority, and are used in many schools.

The late Professor Mitsukuri, who has recently passed away, was younger brother of Baron Kikuchi. Born in 1857 he was from childhood interested in the study of English. One time he attended Keiogijuku University but later went to the Imperial University. Going to the United States for further preparation he entered Hartford school and in 1877 entered Yale University to take a degree in zoology. After graduating he took further courses at Johns Hopkins University and later at the University of Cambridge when he also traveled for purposes of research in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, as well as in Austria, Hungary and Italy. On his return to Japan he was appointed professor of science in the Imperial University, and in 1888 the degree of D. Sc. was conferred upon him. He also received honourary degrees from American universities. In 1901 he was made dean of the College of Science in the Imperial University, and was made an honorary member of various scientific associations in England and America.

Another member of the same family was Dr. Genpachi Mitsukuri, fourth son of Shuhei, born in 1862. He entered the Tokyo English School in 1877 and then the Tokyo Imperial University where he graduated in 1880 after which he proceeded to Germany and took up the science of zoölogy at Freiburg under the famous Professor Weismann. His poor eyesight obliged him to turn from science to literature and history and aesthetics at Berlin and Tubingen and Heidelberg, von Treitschke being one of his teachers. Another was Professor Ranke. Here he took the degree of Ph.D. and then travelled through Austria, Hungary and Italy, as well as visiting France and England. After coming back to Japan he was appointed an instructor in the Higher Normal School and also in the First High School. Later he was sent to France for further research in history, with special reference to the French Revolution. Returning in 1902 he was appointed professor of literature in the Imperial University, where he was given the degree of D. Litt. in 1903; he held lectureships in various other colleges as well. His works on the French Revolution, on western history and on the European war are well known in Japan. His writings in German scientific magazines were much admired. Strange to say he was more learned in foreign languages than in his native tongue and often found difficulty in reading letters in the Japanese script. As he was near-sighted many funny incidents are recorded of him one of which is to the effect that

Digitized by Google

once he attempted to shake hands with himself in a mirror. He was of a very retiring disposition and often spent time in poetical composition, his last poem being composed during his final illness.

Thus it will be seen that the Mitsukuri family has left a wealth of scholarship behind in their writings and also there are still many descendants, all of a scholarly turn of mind, some nephews and cousins who show the family preference for learning. Mention has not been made of Rinsho Mitsukuri, eldest son of Shuhei, who was also a scholar of no mean distinction, translating into English and French with ease, and one time was a judge in the law courts and later became a university professor, after which he had much to do with the codifying of national law. He became a member of the House of Peers in 1890 and died in 1897. His son, Baron Toshio Mitsukuri, is also a noted scholar, especially in medicine. In this family we have seen that four members attained to the doctorate and two of them to the peerage. The girls of the Mitsukuri family have all married into scholarly families too, most of them having university professors for husbands.

JAPAN'S POPULATION

By YASUNORI NIKAIDO

IT is said that the population of Japan is now about 57,000,000 but no one really knows just what the number of people in the empire is, for the methods of enumerating the population have been very imperfect, so that it is quite impossible to give the exact number at present. Hitherto it has been the custom to ascertain the number of the population from the *gensekibo*, or list of names, kept at every police office or public office, which contains the names of all those resident in that district. The census of 1913 gave the population of Japan as 53,000,000, but another record kept in the *genzaishabo* put the population at 55,000,000, a discrepancy of some two million. Recent investigations have not been able to explain the discrepancy. It is obvious that the records from which the census has been compiled are by no means exact.

The presumption is that the population of Japan is less than the figures ascertained from the records named. Indeed many names are retained on the listst at the district offices, whose whereabouts are unknown. Some of these are probably dead. A certain district where special investigation was made at the request of the Government for a certain reason, was found to have much fewer people than the records showed. This fact is causing some degree of uneasiness to the authorities; for they do not wish to think that the population is less than supposed. But if all districts show the same results as the one especially investigated, we must conclude that the Population of Japan is a great deal less than commonly believed.

Nevertheless there is no doubt Japan has quite enough people, more than she well knows what to do with. The number of persons to the square mile is

Digitized by Google

already more than most other countries, being now about 350; while the rate of increase per annum is about 12 per 1,000 or nearly 700,000 a year. The increase in America and Australia has been as high as 19 per 1,000; but that was due to immigration, whereas Japan's increase is due wholly to births. As to density of population Japan now stands fourth. The most densely populated country in the world was Belgium before the war; and next came England, and after that Holland, and Japan next, followed by Italy and Germany. There is one great difference, however, between Japan and all the countries named. In Belgium the percentage of habitable land is 74, in England 73, Italy 76 and Germany 65, but in Japan it is only about 20 per cent. From the point of view of arable land, therefore, Japan is the most densely populated country in the world. A country where only 20 per cent of the area is cultivable cannot compare with a country where the percentage is 74, for possibilities of sustaining population. It is this factor that at once gives rise to the food problem in Japan.

Recent investigations have shown that while marriages have increased owing to the prosperity experienced during the European war, yet births have decreased in the same time, and the rate has been going down steadily since 1912, and the death rate is also increasing. Of course the same decrease has been observable in European countries. During the last forty or fifty years the birth rate in Europe has been on the decline. In 1871 the birth rate in England was 35 per 1,000; but in 1914 it was only 21 per 1,000; and Germany in the same time declined from a birth rate of 39 to 24, while the decrease in France was still greater. The economic conditions of Japan always have much effect on the marriage rate as well as on the birth rate. The present tendency to later marriage has also led to a greater increase of immorality owing to illicit relations, with consequent increase in venereal diseases. Once a great French statistician said that if France comes to ruin the cause will not be Germany but sexual immorality.

This is a danger which Japan has to face too; and now that the marriage rate is on the decline the nation has to be aware lest its future be threatened. Our economic condition is about half a century behind that of Europe, and what happened in Europe half a century ago is just now becoming apparent in Japan. We are now in the peculiar position of a people worrying over density of population and at the same time alarmed at our decreasing birth rate. In Europe decrease of birth rate is attended by decrease of death rate; but in Japan decrease of marriages and birth is attend by increase of the death rate. The decrease of the death rate in Europe may be due to fewer deaths among children owing to better care of infancy; and the increase of the death rate in Japan is possibly due to less care of infants than in Europe. Certainly there has been a great increase in the artificial feeding of children in Japan, other foods being substituted for mother's milk. There has also been a marked increase in the death rate in young men between the ages of 15 and 20, being three times greater than in England and France. The death rate of children in Japan is much higher in the rural parts than in the cities, which is the reverse of conditions in Europe.

From all that has been said, and

Digitized by Google

from much that has not been said, it is clear that the outlook for population in Japan is not so optimistic as some have supposed. The birth rate is decreasing, the death rate is increasing and it is becoming yearly more difficult for the common people to make ends meet. If the present conditions continue to prevail it is possible that in next 20 or 30 years Japan will be in the same position as France so far as population is concerned.

TRADITIONARY MEDICINES

By M. KOSAKA

JAPAN is a country where tradition is strong, and almost everything has some tradition connected with it. Traditions are many kinds and of various times, each with a certain system or class of its own. Some of the most remarkable traditions are those associated with proprietory medicines. By proprietory medicines is meant a medicine not manufactured by modern scientific process but made as it has been made for hundreds of years, in a certain way, and belonging to a certain family or village, the method of manufacture being a secret to the outside world. Though some of these proprietory medicines have no chemicals and no connection with drugs they are regarded as powerful remedies, never failing to take hold when administered, and the curative affect being well known for a thousand years.

Some of these medicines, especially those for which Toyama is famous, we have dealt with already in a former number of this Magazine. These medicines are used for sore eyes, burns, wounds, ears and so on; and the Government permits their manufacture and sale so long as they are said to cure and contain nothing likely to be injurious to the health. The contents of them can be chemically ascertained but just how they are made remains a secret. Each of these old proprietory cure-alls has its history and its legends, inherited from ancient times. Most of these old traditions are so similar as to leave the suspicion of all having been hatched in the same nest. We may take, for example, the tradition of the Rakuichi Plaster.

Rakuichi is the name of a plot of land in Honamimura in Yoshio-gun in the province of Fukuoka. The district is noted for its rich coal deposits, but most of the surrounding population are farmers. A wealthy farmer of the village, named Kayano, one day suddenly died, leaving a young wife to mourn his loss. After her husband's death she devoted herself to a chaste life keeping her husband's memory sacred as if he were still alive, so that none of the unsavoury reputation could be attached to her that often followed young widows. One night as she was sitting down she felt something touch her body; but she was brave and said nothing. Every night as she lay down she felt this strange hand touch her body; and she took with her a dagger lest sometime it should prove to be more than a hand. For a time she kept the strange experience secret, but finally told some members of the family, saying that last night as she felt the hand she had cut at it

Digitized by Google

with the dagger. They looked for traces of blood and found an amputated hand, but it was not the hand of a man but a hand with long hair on it. By the blood on the ground they were able to follow where the owner of the hand went, but on coming to a river all trace was lost.

The next day the woman was visited by a priest who offered to read a sutra with the widow; and she asked him to read one for the respose of her departed husband. The priest seated himself before the *ihai*, or memorial tablet of the departed husband, and began to repeat the sutra; and then the widow noticed that the priest had only one hand. After finishing the sutra the priest said to the woman: "I have a favour to ask of you. I am an otter living in the Honami river, and I have disguised myself as a priest lest you should be afraid of me. I want to say that I am very sorry for molesting you by touching your body with my hand; and if you will only return me the hand you cut off last night I will never again molest you."

The woman said she was ready to let him have the hand back again, but she wanted to know what use it would be to him now that it was cut off. But the priest answered and said that he had a medicine that was able to join a severed limb to the body again; and he would let the widow have some of the medicine and teach her how to make it, if she gave him back his lost hand. The widow brought the hand to him, and he at once took out some black medicine and immediately stuck the hand on again and it was as good as before. Then he taught the woman how to compound the mysterious medicine, and she in turn taught it to her son. The present medicine known as Rakuichi Koyaku is said to be made from this ancient prescription, the recipe being handed on from one generation to another in the same family. The plaster or ointment is still in great demand and has a large and profitable sale.

Most of the traditions or legends connected with the origin of medical remedies resemble this one. The story usually says that the prescription was taught by an animal; the medicine is so effective that it will even restore an amputated limb; and the beast lives in a river.

MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

(JUNE 23 to AUG. 23)

July 26.—The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Tokonami, invited newspaper men to his residence and discussed with them the advisability of adjusting prices of food.

July 29.—Mr. Nakahashi, Minister of Education, delivered an address on the need of encouraging economy during the present high cost of living. As this was the first time a Minister of State issued an allocution in the language of the common people it caused a great degree of interest.

The first snow fell on Mount Fuji,

Digitized by Google

which was much earlier than usual in the season.

July 31.—The typesetters of Tokyo went on strike for higher wages and 16 dailies of the capital were obliged to suspend publication, Tokyo having now newspapers for three days, when the strike was settled, wages being finally raissd 30 per cent.

Aug. 3.—It was rumored in the press that Mr. Shidehara, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, would succeed Viscount Ishii as Ambassador to Washington.

Aug. 6.—The Imperial Government Railway Bureau decided to abolish first class cars on the Government railways, except on through express trains.

It was announced in the Official Gazette that the Monopoly Bureau had decided to raise the price of tobacco.

Dr. G. Mitsukuri, of the Tokyo Imperial University, passed away.

Aug. 11.—The Minister of War proceeded to Nikko to inform His Majesty the Emperor of the reforms that were proposed in the governments of Formosa and Korea.

Aug. 12.—The Governor-General of Korea resigned and Admiral Baron Saito was apposinted in his place, with Dr. Rentaro Mizuno as Chief of the Civil Administration.

Mr. Tusnetada Kato was appointed special ambassador to the Omsk Government.

Aug. 15.—At a meeting of the Diplomatic Advisory Council it was decided that Japan should not join the proposed Consortium for China unless Manchuria and Mongolia were excluded from its purview.

The banking department of the Mitsu Bishi Company was made a separate institution with a capital of 50,000,000 *yen*, with Baron Iwasaki as governor.

Aug. 16.—A meeting was held at the Imperial Hotel at organize a Labour association for the purpose of promoting harmony between capital and labour, Baron Shibusawa being appointed psesident. Premier Hara made an address.

Aug. 19.—The original document of the Peace Treaty arrived from France and was conveyed to the Foreign Office.

It was announced that certain changes had been made in the regulations affecting the governments of Formosa and Korea, permitting the appointment of civilians as Governors-general of these colonies.

Aug. 23.—Marquis Saionji arrived home Versailles where he had been Japan's chief delegate to the Peace Conference. He announced that Japan had now become one of the five greater Powers of the world, participating in the same world-problems as England and America. He said Japan might not be satisfied with the outcome of the Conference and the war, but she must remember that neither was any other country. The Marquis was met at the station by many distinguished persons and affored a hearty welcome.

Digitized by Google

CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

By DR. J. INGRAM BRYAN

Reform in Korea

Since the disturbances in Korea the Imperial Government has made a careful examination of the whole situation and decided to make important reforms in the administration of the country. Hitherto the Governor-General of the peninsula has been always a military man, but in future the office may be held by either an officer of the army or navy or by a civilian. The objectionable gendarmerie system, which was practically the cause of the late unrest in the peninsula, is to be changed to a modern police force, the same as in Japan proper. And the officials of the Korean Administration are admonished by Imperial authority to deal generously and kindly with the inhabitants of the country, making no distinction in treatment between Japanese and Koreans. If all these improvements are made in the government of the country there is no doubt that peace and prosperity will ensue. It is vital to the progress of the administration and the peace of the peninsula that the police system shall be introduced at the earliest date consistent with possibility, and that the Governor-General should be a civilian. The new Governor-General of Korea is Admiral Baron Saito, who is announced to assume office as a civilian rather than as an officer of the navy, since he was on the retired list and was only placed on the active list of naval officers to comply with the law requiring an officer of the army or navy for the position, a law that is soon to be changed. The new head of the Civil Administration, Dr. Rentaro Midzuno, is an able official who has been tested at home and will no doubt see that the administration is carried on the most humane manner possible.

Imperial Rescript on Korea

His Majesty the Emperor has issued the following Rescript on the reforms in Korea:

"We have ever made it Our aim to promote the security and welfare of Our territory of Chosen, and to extend to the native population of that territory, as Our beloved subjects, a fair and impartial treatment in all respects, to the end that they may without distinction of persons lead their lives in peace and in contentment.

We a are persuaded that the stage of development at which the general situation has now arrived calls for certain reforms in the administrative organization of the Government-General of Chosen, and We hereby command that such reforms be put into operation.

The measures thus taken are solely designed to facilitate the working of the administration, and to secure good and enlightened government, in pursuance of

Digitized by Google

Our settled policy, and fulfilment of the altered requirements of the country. Especially in view of the termination of the war in Europe and of rapid changes in the conditions of the world, We consider it highly desirable that every effort should be made for the advancement of the national resources and the well-being of the people.

We call upon all the public functionaries concerned to exercise their best endeavors, in obedience to Our wishes, in order that a benign rule may be assured to Chosen and that the people, diligent and happy in attending to their respectivs vocations, may enjoy the blessings of peace and contribute to the growing prosperity of the country."

Japan and China

The *Osaka Asiahi* reminds its contemporaries that, if Americans believe that Japan has aggressive designs on China, they have ample warrant in the tone of the Japanese Press towards China and in its advocacy of Chinese policy. The fuss in the United States Senate, it says, the Imperial Government was prepared to ignore, because it was evident that the Shantung question was chosen as a weapon with which to attack President Wilson in place of the League of Nations, the criticism of which tended to recoil on the heads of the critics. Britain and France, our contemporary says, took the Senate much more seriously, and advised the Imperial Government to find some way for an amicable settlement. Viscount Uchida therefore proposed that the Japanese settlement at Tsingtau should be an international settlement—a concession the necessity for which is ascribed to some "careless utterance" of Baron Makino at the Peace Conference. But alas! the proposal has satisfied nobody, except (though we doubt it) President Wilson. It only invites the comment that Japan is making the Powers her accomplices in aggression at no cost to herself, while the Chinese are no better satisfied because the procedure of "restoring sovereignty" is still one which, they consider, is incompatible with China's sovereignty. On the other hand, there has been one telegram which stated that, according to the Chinese delegates in Paris, China is perfectly willing that Tsingtau shall be an international settlement, provided only that China receive the cancelled lease back from Germany.

Japan and Shantung

The following statement by Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, represents Japan's intentions with regard to Shantung:

"It appears that in spite of the official statement which the Japanese delegation at Paris issued on May 5th last, and which I fully endorsed in an interview with the representatives of the Press on May 17th, Japan's policy respecting the Shantung question is little understood or appreciated abroad.

"It will be remembered that in the ultimatum which the Japanese Government addressed to the German Government on August 15th, 1914, they demanded of Germany 'to deliver on a date not later than September 15th, 1914, to the Imperial Japanese authorities without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiaochau, with a view to eventual restoration of the same to China.' The terms of that demand have never elicited any protest on the part of China or any other Allied or associated Power. Following the same line of policy Japan claimed as one of the essential con-

Digitized by Google

ditions of peace that the leased territory of Kiaochau should be surrendered to her without condition or compensation. At the same time, abiding faithfully by the pledge which she gave to China in 1915, she is quite willing to restore to China the whole territory in question, and to enter upon negotiations with the Government at Peking as to the arrangements necessary to give effect to that pledge, as soon as possible after the Treaty of Versailles shall have been ratified by Japan.

"Nor has she any intention to retain or to claim any rights which effect the territorial sovereignty of China in the Province of Shantung. The significance of the clause appearing in Baron Makino's statement of May 5th, that 'the policy of Japan is to hand back the Shantung Peninsula in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the economic privileges granted to Germany, must be clear to all. Upon an arrangement being arrived at between Japan and China for the restitution of Kiaochau the Japanese troops at present guarding that territory and the Kiaochau - Tsinanfu Railway will be completely withdrawn. The Kiaochau-Tsinanfu Railway is intended to be operated as a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise, without any discrimination in treatment against the people of any nation. The Japanese Government have, moreover, under contemplation proposals for the establishment at Tsingtau of a general foreign settlement, instead of the exclusive Japanese sattlement which, by the agreement of 1915 with China, they are entitled to claim."

Japan not an Autocratic Country

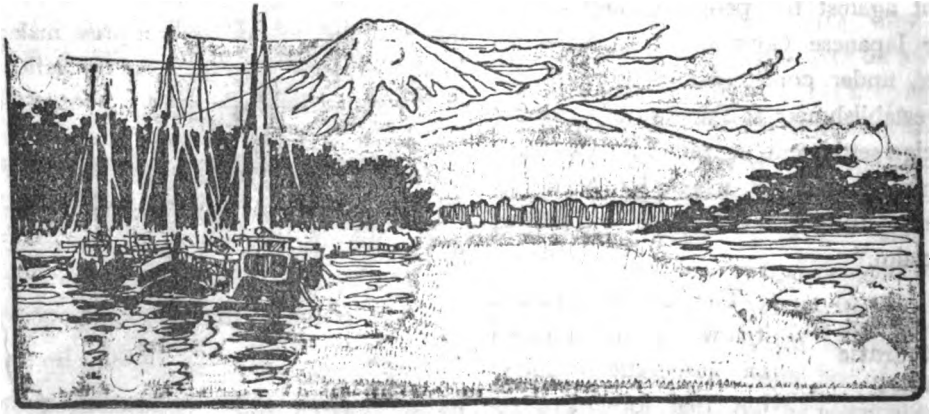
The *Yorodzu* says that it is wrong to call Japan an autocratic country, but that foreigners regard Japan's bureaucracy as autocracy. The *Yorodzu* continues: Foreigners are attacking Japan because she goes against the trend of the world's situation. The reason why Japan is being attacked with regard to China, Siberia and Korea is that the policy of this country is directed by militarists. The people have never been denounced. It may be said the responsibility for our diplomatic failures should be laid principality at the door of the militarists. If foreigners ever find fault with the rule of Korea, it will be because it is administered by a sailor. If the Governor-General were a plain civilian, there would be no such fault-finding. While all the rest of the world is opposed to militarism as dangerous, soldiers and sailors still have influence in the political world of this country. This is the reason why foreigners take Japan's policy as being all based on aggressiveness, and she consequently suffers considerable damage internationally. This fact is understood neither by the Government nor by the militarists,—nay they pretend that they do not understand. If Japan's claims relating to the Shantung question or the new loan consortium for China had been stoutly asserted by the people of this country, intead of by the militarists, America would not have opposed our contentions as she did. As a matter of fact, the American press makes a point of demonstrating that the actions of the Japanese Government are not based on the will of the people. Even if we were guilty of aggressiveness as a people, our attitude would be condoned as unavoidable. In fact, the American people are taking aggressive measures against Mexico, and the American Government is prosecuting its policy on the plea that its actions are based on the will of the

Digitized by Google

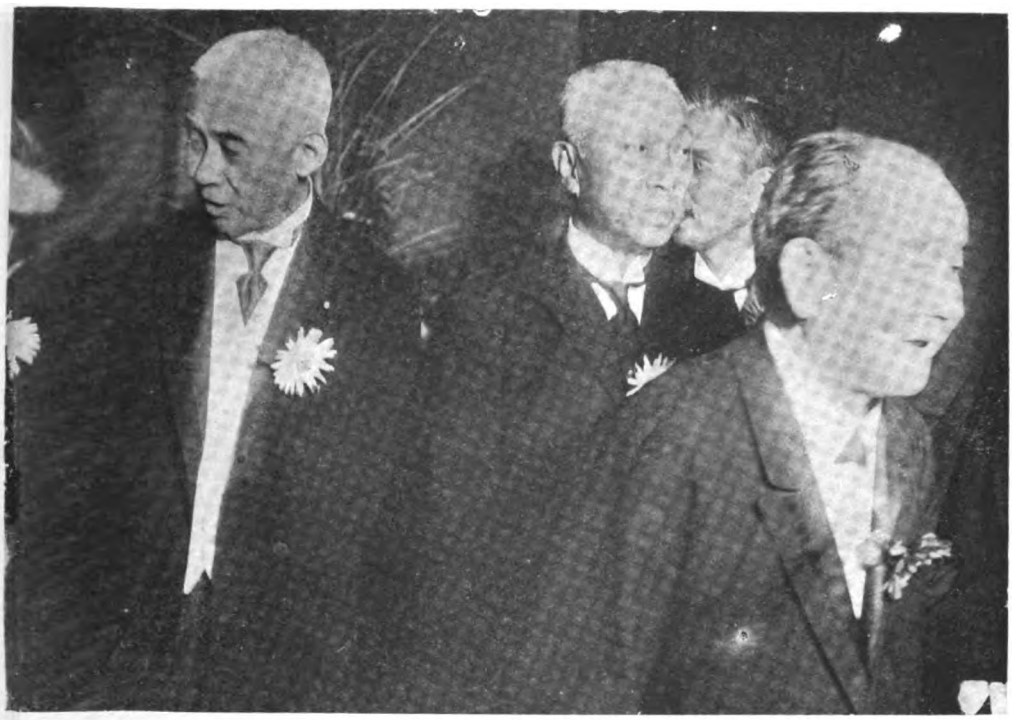
people. The principal reason why Japan is apt to be isolated internationally is that her people have no international interest. It is true that foreign countries cannot interfere in Japan's affairs, but she will be compelled to change her attitude as otherwise she will be placed at a great disadvantage. This fact, however, is not yet duly noted by the Japanese people.

Japan's Railway Progress

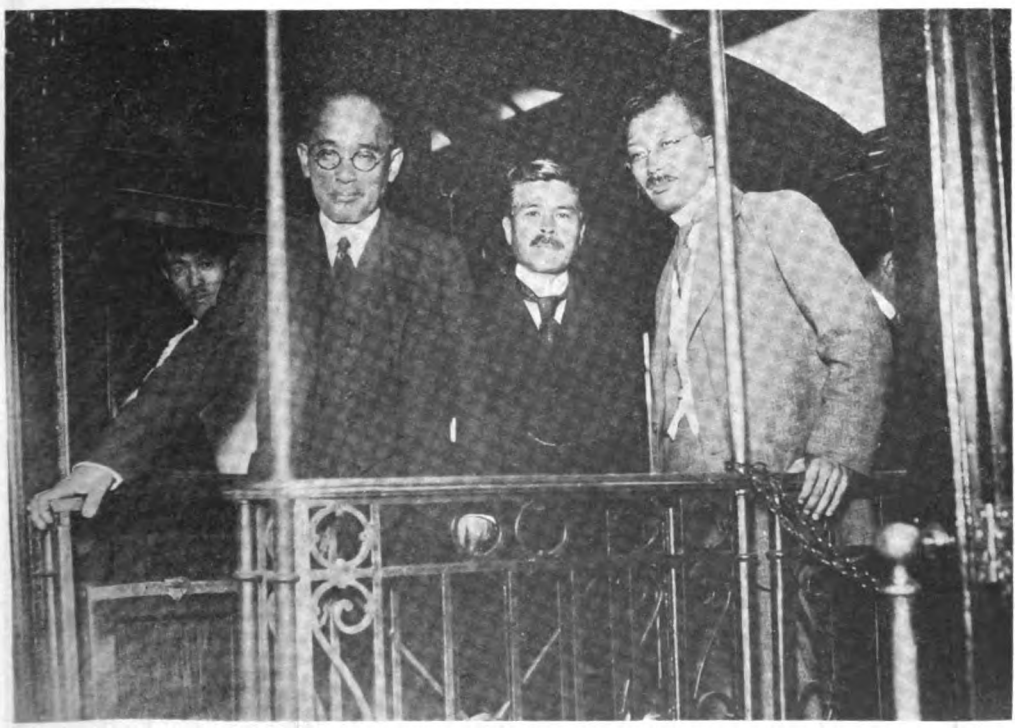
The Imperial Government Railway Bureau has issued a handsome volume of over 200 pages giving an ample and lucid account of the progress made under ten years of State management. The book is printed on art paper and is illustrated sufficiently with photographs and coloured diagrams to convey at a glance the substantial truth of the text. Every stage of progress, reform and extension attained under Government control is concisely described and full statistics are given, covering every aspect of railway traffic and development. Commencing with a survey of the growth of railways in Japan prior to nationalization, the report shows how the various private lines were taken over by the State and systematically reorganized. How the transaction was financed is then explained. Nationalized at a cost of 483,565,325 *yen* the State railways have since increased in value to a capitalization of 1,108,060,237 *yen*, or some 47 per cent. The earnings also appear to have been very satisfactory, rising from a profit of 37,536,616 *yen* in 1910 to a profit of 76,058,033 *yen* in 1917, of which in the latter year 38,087,226 *yen* was net profit. At the time of nationalization the total mileage was 4,444, which, in the decade under review, has increased to 5,856, or over 31 per cent, length of track rising from 6,155 miles to 9,026 miles. The report goes carefully into the complex organization and extension policy of the State railways, with a complete review of rolling stock, car works and general equipment, both for steam and electric service. Not least interesting is the portion devoted to railway personnel, indicating a remarkable development of design and efficiency. Accompanying the volume is an excellent map of the railways of Japan and her colonies.



Digitized by Google

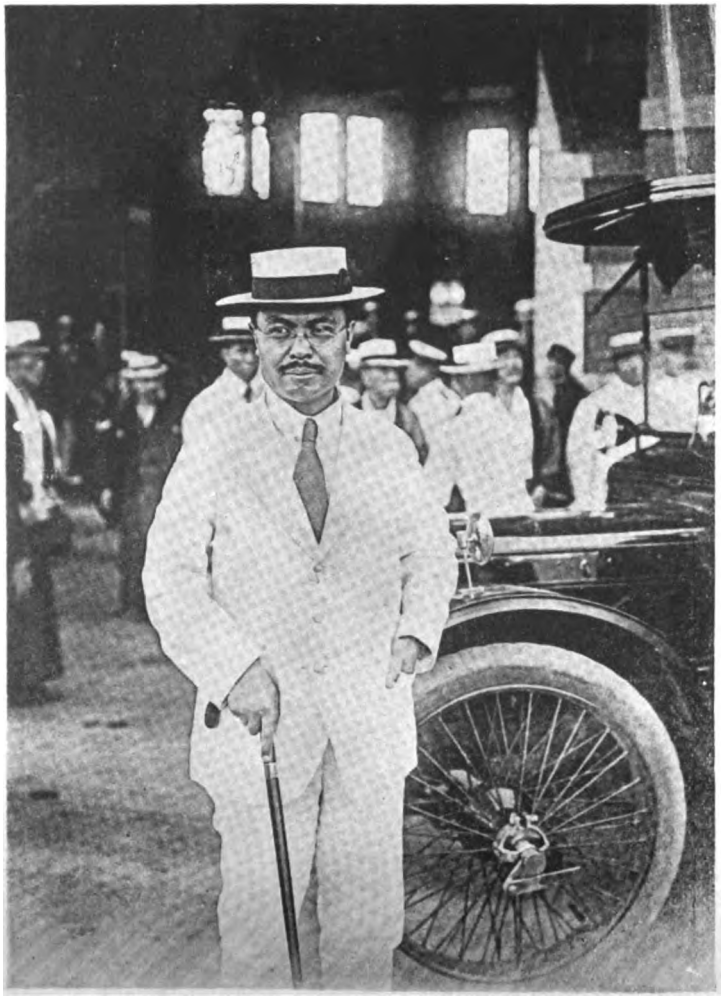


AT THE BANQUET TENDERED BY PREMIER HARA TO MARQUIS SAIONJI, WITH BARON SHIBUSAWA ON THE RIGHT



BARON MAKINO ARRIVES HOME FROM VERSAILLES

Digitized by Google



MR. SHIDEHARA, JAPAN'S NEW AMBASSADOR
TO WASHINGTON

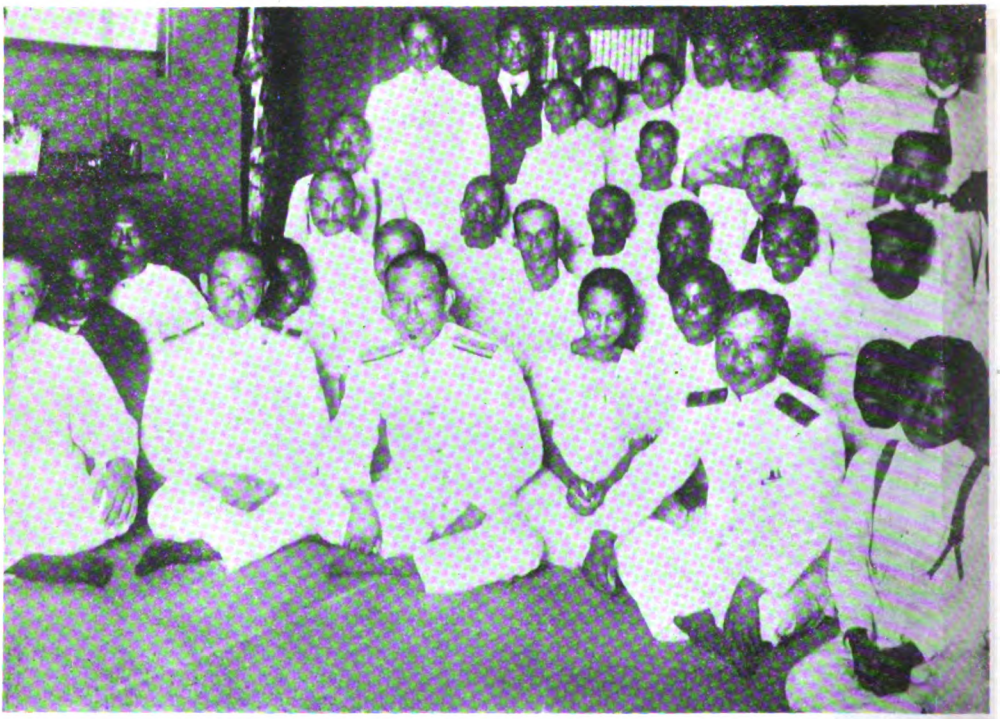
MR. KUMAZAKI, NEW JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL
TO NEW YORK

Digitized by Google

AKIHA AND KANAGURI, WINNERS IN THE 700 MILE RACE BETWEEN SHIMONOSEKI AND TOKYO

MARQUIS TOKUGAWA, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY GOES TO SIBERIA

Digitized by Google



A PARTY OF NATIVES FROM JAPAN'S NEW ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH SEAS VISITS JAPAN

MISS CAROLINE MACDONALD LEAVES JAPAN ON FURLOUGH

Digitized by Google